54-1944

Some Highlights Among The Negro People in 1943

The Worker - New York, N.Y. 1-2-44

By James W. Ford

• The verdict of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) indicting 23 railroads for discrimination in their employment practices.

• Statement of the position of the Negro people in America's war effort and the present world situation by Paul Robeson, eminent artist, American and anti-fascist, at the annual Forum of the New York Herald Tribune.

• Petition to Judge Landis, high commissioner of baseball, on ending discrimination against Negro players from a delegation headed by Paul Robeson and including the Negro Publishers' Association.

James W. Ford

• Participation of a squadron of Negro aviators, trained at the Tuskegee Air School and commanded by Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., in the conquest of Sicily by American and British forces.

• Hugh Mulzac, captain of the S.S. Booker T. Washington and its mixed crew honored with banquet at Commodore Hotel in New York City by the National Maritime Union, the National Negro Congress and the Negro Labor Victory Committees of Manhattan and Brooklyn, upon the return of the Booker T. Washington from its maiden trip delivering goods of war to our allies and armed United States forces abroad. In Scotland 30,000 Welsh miners greeted Captain Mulzac and the crew of the Booker T. Washington.

• "A Declaration of Negro Voters" formulated by leaders and representatives of 20 organizations, stating in part that "Negro voters played an important part in the election of a Negro Communist to the New York City Council, a Negro Republican judge in the same community, a Democratic Mayor in Cleveland and a Republican Governor in Kentucky with phenomenal manifestations of independent voting in many other important centers." 1-2-44

• Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., elected to New York City Council. First Negro Communist elected to political office in the United States and by combined vote of Negroes and white citizens and labor forces.

• Introduction of anti-poll tax bill in the Congress of the United States by Vito Marcantonio and campaign for one million signatures in support of the bill by the National Negro Congress.

• Election of Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the National Maritime Union, to the Executive Board of the CIO. Speech nominating Mr. Smith by Frederick Myers (white), vice-president of the National Maritime Union, to succeed himself on the CIO board.

• Four-hour discussion on the Negro question at the Buffalo convention of the Automobile Workers Union and the adoption of a resolution by the convention to conduct a vigorous campaign against Negro discrimination in the auto industry.

• Negro membership in the organized trade union movement of the United States reaches upward of 750,000.

• Single-handed fight by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, at the Boston convention of the AFL against the Jim Crow policies of the reactionary leaders of that body.

• President Roosevelt's order labelling the anti-Negro attacks in Detroit last summer as "an insurrection" against the war effort.

• Negro Freedom Rally at Madison Square Garden June 7 demonstrating Negro-white unity in support of President Roosevelt and the war effort to forge national unity for victory over Hitler and Hitlerism.

• Editorial of the Richmond (Va.) Times Despatch, edited by Julius Dabney, calling for an end to Jim Crow in trains, buses and street cars in the state of Virginia.

• Joint Conference of Southern Negro and white leaders to map out plans for better race relations in the South.

• Further recognition by leading Americans of the outstanding achievements of the late George Washington Carver, noted scientist.

• Award of merit by the Republic of Liberia to Marian Anderson for distinguished achievement and her selection by the Louisville, Ky., Times (white) among ten greatest women in the United States.

• Paul Robeson's magnificent performance in Shakespeare's renowned play "Othello."

• Establishment of permanent headquarters of two outstanding Negro women's organizations in Washington, D. C., The National Council of Negro Women, Inc., headed by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, and The National Council of Negro Women, headed by Dr. Ada B. De Ment. 1-2-44

• Rise to prominence of Negroes in letters and in the theatrical and entertainment world—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois appointed to the academy of letters; J. Saunders Redding, awarded the North Carolina Mayflower Society cup for "No Day of Triumph," a study of Negro economic and social problems in the South; Rosenwald prize to Roi Ottley for the book "New World A'Coming"; Lena Horne, movies; Pearl Primus, dance; Hazel Scott, musical; all-Negro cast in a modernized version of "Carmen."

• The emergence of Felix Eboue, Negro Governor General of French Equatorial Africa, as leading figure among the leaders of the Allies.

• Reception and dinner at the White House by President Roosevelt and his cabinet to President Barclay of Liberia, and subsequent appearance of the Liberian delegation headed by President Barclay before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

• Reception of President Lescot of Haiti before the Senate and the House of Representatives.

• Sovereignty of Ethiopia regained. Appointment of Blatta Ephrem Tewelde Medhen, former vice-minister of Ethiopian foreign affairs at the League of Nations, minister of Ethiopia to the United States government.

• Exchange of diplomatic representatives between Ethiopia and the Soviet Union.

• Wide support among Negro Americans for war against the Axis and for full integration of Negro citizens into the American nation.

• Statement of Earl Browder to a class organized by the Workers School on "The Negro People and the War," in New York City on Nov. 19, declaring that "the decision of the Negro people is, therefore, made. It is that the Negro people do see the opportunity, not as a pious aspiration for an indefinite future, but as an immediate political task under the present system, of approximating the position of equal citizens in America." 1-2-44

• Realization among large sections of American Negroes that the Tehran conference measures for shortening the war against Germany and the Iran Declaration to preserve the independence, sovereignty and integrity of Iran means also the defense of the liberties and security of the Negro people.

• The Negro press showed excellent development in progressive outlook on the war and world affairs—an example was the eight-week symposium conducted by the Chicago Defender on representation of Negroes at the peace conference.

RACES

Progress Report

The U.S. Negro has made the greatest progress in the shortest time of any race in history. So said the University of North Carolina's famed liberal President Frank P. Graham last week, addressing students of all-Negro Tuskegee Institute on Founder's Day. His documentation: Time

¶ Negro illiteracy is down from 70% in 1880 to 10% in 1940. Chicago, Ill.

¶ The Negro's life span in ten years has increased from 49 to 55 years. 4-10-44

¶ Lynchings declined from 57 in 1920 to five in 1941, are rarer still today.

¶ More Negroes graduated from colleges in the past decade than in all the previous history of the race.

Dr. Hubert Takes Issue With Babson

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

3-25-44

(Editor's Note: The following letter, from President B. F. Hubert, of Georgia State College, Industrial College, Ga., to Roger W. Babson, financial analyst, is written as a reply to the latter's article on Negro laziness and wastefulness, printed in Tuesday's Atlanta Daily World.)

My dear Mr. Babson:

I have just read your interesting release on America's Greatest Wasters.

While I fully realize that much of the advice offered by you is sound and worthwhile I do not believe that you want to group together all of the fourteen million American Negroes and charge them with being lazy and wasteful I agree with you that many colored people as well as people of other race groups do not work as regularly and save as methodically as they should. But I also know personally many thousands of Negroes who are prompt and efficient in service.

MILLIONS HAVE ACHIEVED

Millions of Negroes have made records of achievement in their own homes and in their own businesses. They have saved money to educate their own children. Do you realize that there are 9,240,289 Negroes who carry insurance policies amounting to $1,685,024,434.00? These Negroes could not have been in possession of the money necessary to pay premiums on these policies unless they had been willing to work hard and save 3-25-44

If there were not many Negroes willing to work hard and to carry a load uncomplainingly we would not have now in our possession 24,480,726 acres of farm lands in the South and the millions of urban homes—North and South—which Negroes are taxed. We would not have the millions of satisfied white people who depend upon the efficient service of colored women

There are thousands of Negroes in the Armed Service who are saving money and buying homes and farms. I have not heard of any Negro who is expecting Mrs. Roosevelt or the federal government to provide for him in the future. What I would like for you to do is to acquaint yourself with the millions of other Negroes who are just as efficient and just as enterprising as Captain James Paul Gauss whom you mentioned in your article. 3-25-44

HAD FULL CHANCE

I certainly do not believe that to make adverse criticisms or Negroes but it is most desirable to embarrass or the record of the Negroes who are worthwhile and doing progressive ways of improving things for themselves and for their opportunities. You suggest that Negroes have full chance to educate all of the people—to earn, save, and invest where they will understand and appreciate economic values. I am willing to be guided by factual state-ments facing Negroes in this country such as firemen, porters in the South, and brakemen on our trains, meat cutters in shops, and in other fields where Negroes have not had a full chance all of the time. Certainly harsh and injurious criticisms of conditions in which Negroes will not help but hinder the progress that you desire.

Very truly yours,

Benjamin F. Hubert

Negroes here in the

millions of Negroes

TOWARD FREEDOM

Trend of the Times

Daily Worker-New York, 4-15-44 N.Y.

By Doxey Wilkerson

THE U. S. Supreme Court's 8-to-1 decision outlawing the Texas "white primary" and its subsequent 7-to-2 ban on Florida's "labor fraud" slave code, highlight a trend which is in process of becoming dominant in our society. It suggests the key to effective wartime struggles for Negro democratic rights.

Look at the Negro's rapid strides toward freedom during the less than three years of this people's war.

Hundreds of thousands of Negro men and women are perfecting skills and earning good wages in industrial and civil service jobs where none but a white face was seen before. They are also entering into the ranks of organized labor in ever increasing numbers, especially in the great democratic unions of the CIO. New bonds of comradeship are being forged between Negro workers and white.

For the first time in history a special agency of the federal government—FEPC—is created to blast racial bars to full employment. Another agency of government—WLB—issues the unprecedented decision that the wages of white and Negro workers must be equal.

In the armed forces, the Negro people are fighting for their own and their country's liberty in every branch of the service. A Negro holds the post of Brigadier General. Negro and white officer candidates pursue their training **together** on a basis of complete equality, even in the Deep South. The Army's Judge Advocate has had to let down the bars against Negro lawyers. Negroes drive tanks in Italy and the South Pacific. Negro pursuit flyers are covering themselves with glory in the air, and other Negro flyers are being trained as bombardiers.

* * *

MIXED white and Negro crews sail Liberty Ships named after famous Negroes and commanded by Negro captains. The Navy is forced, even though reluctantly, to admit Negroes into the ranks of fighting seamen and to train them as officers.

More than this, the Negro people are finding new friends and allies in their wartime struggles for greater freedom. A Henry Wallace, an Eleanor Roosevelt, a Pearl Buck, a Wendell Willkie and many others move forward to champion the extension of Negro democratic rights. The editor of an influential Virginia newspaper calls for the abolition of jim crow on busses and street cars—and gets an overwhelmingly favorable response from the public. The power of organized labor is being thrown ever more frequently and effectively into the struggle for Negro freedom.

It is in the light of this trend that we must interpret the recent liberating decisions of the Supreme Court. It is in the light of **what produced this trend** that we must determine strategy and tactics for guaranteeing its extension throughout the war and on into the post-war world. 4-15-44

First, the Negro's wartime march toward freedom is made possible by the inherently liberating tendencies of this progressive war, in the course of which the further extension of democracy for the Negro people has become an imperative necessity for national survival. This is why once-impregnable barriers now crash before the growing democratic forces which this people's war has set into motion and continues to strengthen. This is why the win-the-war forces of our country come forward as new and powerful allies of the Negro people.

Second, the Negro's wartime march toward freedom is a product of vigorous struggle. The progressive nature of the war does not solve problems automatically; it merely creates the most favorable conditions for winning progressive solutions. They must actually be won—as in the case of NAACP's fight against the "white primary"—through incessant and vigorous **struggle.**

The effective combination of these two factors points the way to further acceleration and extension of the trend toward Negro freedom.

Let the Negro people now exert their maximum strength toward winning the war in the quickest possible time. Let them push forward their struggles for increased democratic rights **as a necessary means toward victory and a just peace.** Let them establish the firmest possible unity with the developing coalition of all other progressive win-the-war forces of our nation—fighting for the triumph of the Roosevelt Administration in the 1944 elections, for that speedy victory and that just and enduring peace which are the promise of Teheran. 4-15-44

Let the Negro people do these things **now.** This is their best possible guarantee for continued progress toward freedom in the course of the nation's struggles for victory. This is also their best possible guarantee for the ultimate attainment of complete economic, political and social equality in the new world to be built once the victory has been won.

Voice Of The People

News-Birmingham, Ala.

THE NEGRO'S PROGRESS

To the Editor of The News: 4-7-44

It was a needed, a gratifying and an enlightening address by Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, who on last Sunday at Tuskegee Institute said to a Founders Day gathering that the Negro as a race had in the United States made the "greatest progress in the shortest time of any race in human history," and he gave figures to support this statement. I have made this identical statement many, many times myself. I have heard it made by others hundreds of times. I have never heard it denied.

In what part of the United States has this remarkable progress been made? In the South. Under whose leadership, tutelage and with whose assistance has this progress been made? Under that of the Southern white people. The affection between the old slave owner and his descendants on the one hand and his old slave and the latter's descendants on the other hand still exists and it is still strong even today, but I do not know for how many more generations it can last with the troublemakers on both sides. The sensible Negroes and the sensible whites will not allow themselves to be greatly wrought up against each other. They did not even take up arms against each other during the Civil War and both shed bitter tears when they were forced to separate at the end of that struggle. 4-7-44 OLIVER D. STREET.

Guntersville, Ala.

THE COMING YEAR

Age-New York, N.Y. 1-1-44

THIS ISSUE of The New York Age marks the coming of a new year fraught with serious matters for the whole world, as well as for the race. In attacking the various problems in which we, as an integral part of this nation have an equal interest, as well as those in which the Negro has a special interest, it is well to take account of our assets and our liabilities.

In this year of 1944, with problems growing out of the war and the various economic aspects of it, the Negro will find among his valuable assets his dependability as a reliable fighting man and his standing as a considerable factor in the labor situation. His prowess on all the fields of battle, on land, the sea and in the air, have already brought him wide recognition as a vital factor in our military machine.

But here at home there are battles to be fought and victories to be won in the less dazzling but equally important fields of civic life, in commerce, in politics, in the effort to obtain economic opportunities and equality in all lines of endeavor. There is danger from the poison gas of prejudice and proscription, as well as the shrapnel of mob violence and the camouflage of false pretexts to uphold injustice.

The necessity for a severe and systematic training for the purpose of overcoming these obstacles to race progress is therefore apparent. Much has been accomplished along these lines and the school of practical experience has turned out some apt students of the commercial and economic situation. In these cases where ability has been demonstrated along certain lines, it becomes the duty of the race to back up that enterprise with its goodwill and cash, the former in fact involving the latter. 1-1-44

The Negro is bound to figure largely in the economic situation during 1944. His affiliations with labor should put him on an equal plane with other labor of the same class and ensure him equal wages. With activity in the sphere of the FEPC and the WMC, many employment opportunities have already been opened up; with the labor market daily becoming more stringent, it is probable that many more opportunities will be opened this year through sheer necessity.

The gains in employment being made now, however, must be carefully guarded so that they may be consolidated and increased in the future. Many of our workers, skilled and unskilled, are pioneering for the most part in new jobs opened to them because no one else was available for these jobs. How many of those new jobs will continue to be held by the Negro after the war will depend largely actions of the pioneers.

The saying that the Negro is "the last hired to gain in proportion to the makes as a race united. The surface has just this election will determine the extent of his

Politically, the Negro holds the balance of power in eight pivotal states in national elections, and how wisely his hand is played in civic and political life, the Negro stands to gain in proportion to the demands he makes as a race united. The surface has just this election will determine the extent of his

54-1944

Spaulding Predicts Attitude And Training Of Youth Are Essential For Race's Progress

Age-
New York, N.Y.

By C. C. SPAULDING, President
North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co.
1-1-44

DURHAM, N. C.—Many of you have doubtless read the article about three oak trees on the campus of the University of North Carolina that lived and flourished for hundreds of years. With the passing of time, however, they withered and died and their removal became imperative. It appears the ancient trees on the campus were held in high esteem, hence, as the University developed, drives and walks were routed around them in order that they might be preserved. It also appears that, as the old trees are removed, young saplings are planted where these ancient trees stood, and therein lies an object lesson.

The question that arises in my mind is whether or not we, as a race, are consolidating and perpetuating the accomplishments that have been achieved in preceding generations through the development and integration of the youth of today. Are these young people developing the sterling, Christian character; the mental, moral and physical fitness that enabled their foreparents to preserve, achieve, and prosper? In days gone by, though education as we know it today was non-existent for our group, as butlers, laborers and servants, these individuals proved trusted guardians of that which was held most dear. Uneducated though they were, they were nevertheless trustworthy. Is the present generation acquiring the firer traits of manhood and womanhood so pronounced in the lives of those of former generations, who, through force of circumstances, learned through observation and contact, rather than in schools and universities?

As a race, the proper training and development of the youth of our group is a matter of grave concern. While one may achieve a high degree of scholastic training, it is possible that the courage, initiative, and moral stamina essential to leadership may be lacking. Are we profiting through contact with other groups whose opportunity, experience, and development have been a matter of centuries rather than years? Are we progressing along the line of harmonious cooperation—getting along with others, and encouraging others to get along with us?

White Man's Views

Courier-Pittsburg, Pa. 1-15-44

The Negro Is in Process Of Resurrection, and His Is the Abundant Life

By TED LE BERTHON

THERE is no greater truth than that the last shall be first. Truly understood, a Biblical, spiritual, supernatural truth is seen to never oppose natural truth. The Book of Life and the Book of Earth tell the same story. The Resurrection is borne out by the caterpillar who enters his dark tomb, the chrysalis, and rises from it transformed into a thing of winged and delicate beauty, a butterfly. And in the long drama of history, the races, peoples and cultures, groups that have been last eventually are first. Their persecution or crucifixion pre-

written by sophisticates in a downtown skyscraper in the thought splitting din of traffic. They were composed by men who saw the world whole, who knew the sunrise, the harvest time, the stars, and, above all, the great silences wherein God may speak to the soul. Only such men can affect the centuries.

of the springtime of Faith," they lose mystical religion as they lose contact with the earth, and go in for complex dry and sterile creeds which are merely lifeless ethical codes.

To be nearer the earth is to be nearer God. Neither the Gospels nor the Psalms, after all, were

THE LAST SHALL BE FIRST

Tired souls in white bodies who in their decadence have lost faith will dial a radio nowadays to hear a Negro spiritual. They will say "Those spirituals—the way the Negroes themselves sing them, do something for me." They wouldn't think of dialing some nasal white evangelist's program, for he is sterile as they. 1-15-44

VERILY, the last shall be first. The Negroes have been our crucified people. But now they are in process of Resurrection, and theirs is the abundant life. Someone once said that he did not care who made a people's laws, that if he could but make their music and their poems he would rule their hearts and minds. Slowly but surely the Negro is taking the rest of us captive. Always, throughout history the last becomes the first.

feel, and think in Negro rhythms, and this is inescapable. This music is our national popular expression. It revitalizes. And that is the secret Papa Spengler would have chuckled over. For he knew that with "high" and "late" civilizations or citifications comes decadence, and spiritual, mental, emotional and physical hunger for revitalization. The whites who work in banks and business offices and legislatures using their heads as to how to exploit their fellow men for profit become spiritually blind, and mentally onesided, emotionally sterile and physically tired and flabby.

BUT those they exploit, those who do the hard and necessary and fundamental toil, the sowing and harvesting of crops and the raising of cattle, are spiritually awake, mentally creative, emotionally rich, physically virile. The exploiters go to night clubs to hear Negro bands or trios in order to warm their cold hands and sick souls as an ailing man with poor circulation warms himself before a fire.

OVER-CIVILIZED LOSE JOY OF FAITH 1-15-44

The superficial white Southerner rarely realizes that the conquered always conquer their conquerors, not by force of arms, but by their vitality of spirit. Where does the white Southerner get his accent? From the Negro. His type of humor? From the Negro.

SPENGLER also has pointed out that the over-civilized, in periods of decadence, lose "the joy

cedes their resurrection. Therefore, one need not subscribe to Speng-

Mr. Le Berthon

ler's altogether too pat and rather fatalistic cynical theory of history to believe that fast becoming the dominant factor in North American culture, and an increasingly significant factor in South American culture.

However, the late Oswald Spengler's monumental work on the rise and fall of cultures in which he sees the cultures in globe. Nevertheless, his "Declinethe of the West" seems to contain even if the swing music

AND this music, this feeling, gets into the bloodstreams and pulse-beat of all American youth. The dance patterns themselves are Negroid, and the highest compliment that can be paid any white fellow or she dances is that he or she dances with the silky, undulant grace of a Negro.

FOR instance, the late historian, philosopher, mathematician would have been were he still alive, that between cultures are oversimplified, superficial appearances to and that he errs when he sees trary the Negro is already

DANCE MUSIC IS A CASE AT POINT 1-15-44

Pursuit Of Democracy

Courier-Pittsburg, Pa. 1-22-44

Negro's Progress Due to Changes in Mass Mind of The American Public

By MARJORIE McKENZIE

IT is safe to assume that, for the next few weeks, most students in the field of Negro-white relations will be mulling through the two volumes of Dr. Gunnar Myrdal's study of the Negro problem and American democracy, so aptly entitled "An American Dilemma." Just off the press and as yet scarcely assimilated by any of those who will come to know it well, this comprehensive work by the Swedish social economist gives promise of becoming the authentic handbook on the American Negro.

Dr. Myrdal was "imported" by the Carnegie corporation to direct the research which has culminated in a series of five studies by various authors on the role of the Negro minority in American life. The choice of a European scholar for this task was motivated, in the words of Dr. Frederick D. Keppel, former president of the corporation, not by a "lack of competent scholars in the United States who were deeply interested in the problem and had already devoted themselves to its study," but by the belief that "the whole question had been for nearly a hundred years so charged with emotion that it appeared wise to seek as the responsible head of the undertaking, someone who could approach his task with a fresh mind, uninfluenced by traditional attitudes or by earlier conclusions." 1-22-44

Miss McKenzie

The probable influence of Dr. Myrdal's contribution may be estimated by the wealth of data he has accumulated, by his frank reliance upon well-known American social scientists, both in their published material and unpublished manuscripts developed especially for this study, and by the careful and encyclopædic organization of two volumes. The second volume contains a 36-page bibliography, 258 pages of footnotes and 116 pages of appendixes, based upon original research by various collaborators. The study is divided into 11 major sections, with especially well-chosen and descriptive chapter headings and sub-headings.

EXPLAINS NEGRO'S PROGRESS

Notable for its hypothesis, which briefly stated, is that the status of the American Negro is an anomaly to the American creed of equality and justice and, therefore, lies heavily upon the conscience of white America, this analysis of the problem ends on a hopeful note for the future of racial adjustment. The progress of the Negro to date stems, in Dr. Myrdal's opinion, not from "social trends," but from changes in people's beliefs and valuations. The world is in a chaotic state, but our experiences during the New Deal and the war have taught us the value of social engineering. We may look for public regulation and political action in areas formerly left to individual adjustment. We can depend upon the operation of a continuing high faith in the ideals of the American Revolution and in the goodness of human nature, now being fortified scientifically by the trend toward environmentalism in social causation. 1-22-44

I BELIEVE that Dr. Myrdal has succeeded in bringing to this work the frankness, the objectivity and the freedom from bitterness that prompted his choice. There are times when he says things not to be tolerated from an American white man, but because his statements carry no overtones of meaning, they demand consideration, analysis and self-searching on our part. It is logical to assume that he has accomplished the same thing for his white readers. Parts of the study should be incorporated in standard high school curricula, and all of it should be used in college level sociology courses.

PASS UP OPPORTUNITY

It is regrettable that Negro scholars have not exploited the study of race relations more fully. There are a few who write frequently and well, but others bury their creative ability in government bureauocracy and produce nothing. The sterile pens of most college professors add nothing to the sum of knowledge in which Negroes should be the arch experts and interpreters. White American journalists, sociologists, anthropologists and economists, take advantage of this apathy and the timeliness of current discussions of the racial dilemma. The explanation of our failure to lead the field, both qualitatively and quantitatively, is not wholly economic. It is to be hoped that we shall be stimulated to greater contributions by such publications as the Myrdal study and by the urgent need for scientific thinking by us on post-war problems.

For Our Race to Succeed,

The Union - Cincinnati, Ohio

This Lesson it Must Heed!

2-24-44

The 3rd V is the key,
That will unlock for you and me,
The door to real citizenship,

From which we are deprived you see,
For its golden lessons few have been taught,
And its spirit only some through God have caught.
It means learn to behave and learn to save,
Learn the industry and independence,
That freedom never gave,
Through that 3rd V we'll no longer suffer disaster,
And even though citizens feel the rude hand of a master,
And no longer suffer the plight,
That ever befalls victims of might,
For when we have conquered ourselves,
Excuses to rob us of rights,
Can no longer be used by unscrupulous whites
So the 3rd V will be the sign,
To which we must bow,
For it will teach us what to do,
And when and how.

Adderly Says Negro Is On Verge Of World Citizenship

Daily World - Atlanta, Ga.

7-1-44

PHILADELPHIA—(A N P)—In an interview granted a local newspaperman, Alfred Francis Adderley, famed attorney of Nassau, Bahamas, declared that the colored man of today stands at the threshold of complete world citizenship and "for fullness of that citizenship, we in America must prepare and then demand by ability those inalienable rights that belong to us."

The occasion of Mr. Adderley's visit to Philadelphia was the closing dinner of the Intern'tl YMCA Emblem club. He is here in America with his personal physician and aide for what he thought would be a vacation period, but he has been swept from south to north on speaking engagements.

He has already spent some time in St. Louis, Nashville, Detroit and New York.

The International figure is 52 years old, and an honors graduate in law from Cambridge university. His father was a justice of the peace, merchant and politician. He was in public life for more than 40 years.

SPECIAL COUNSEL

One of the things that the barrister likes least is the continual false reference to his being special crown counsel of England. This designation was only for the famous Sir Harry Oakes murder trial.

Mr. Adderley quite proudly said he much preferred to be thought of as a private practioneer of law. When questioned further on the Oakes case, he politely refused to discuss the matter. 7-1-44

When asked whether the colored man would benefit directly from the war, he replied, "All of humanity will be helped by the advances that result directly from this war as soon as it is over." It was as he answered this question that he gave the impression of being a man of certain modesty, who nevertheless felt supremely sure of himself.

PRAISES CHANCES IN U. S.

In discussing the comparative opportunities of the Bahaman and the American, Mr. Adderley evidently felt quite strongly that we waste too much time complaining about the chances and rights that we do not have, when actually we have much more than our Bahaman brothers.

When an American is desirous of an education, it is here for the taking. On the other hand, when Adderley sought advanced study in law, he had to travel 3,000 miles to England in pursuance of that education. 7-1-44

All other persons from Bahama who want more than routine study must likewise make that long trip to England. We in America must therefore be sure to take full advantage of all that is here for us when we may demand rather than wait, he concluded.

Young Memphian Begins Series Of Articles On Racial Scene

World — Memphis, Tenn.

7-14-44

Another young Memphian with a 'yen' for writing has flashed across the local horizon. He is Mr. Fredrick H. Shackeford, 238 Driver St.

Mr. Shackelford, a former student of Booker Washington High School and married, is employed as a foreman at the Ame Casket Co. He is the son of Mr. Mattie Holloway, 160 Monsarrat St. He spends his spare time composing articles such as the following.

Intensely interested in the progress of the Negro race, Mr. Shackelford has promised to be regular contributor to the Memphis World providing World readers like his articles. The first, under the title "The American Negro In The South" follows:

THE AMERICAN NEGRO IN THE SOUTH

"I am a Negro born and raised in the South.

"It's true the Northern Negro has many advantages over the Southern Negro.

'But in turn the southern Negro has as many advantages over the Northern Negro. We have faith, hope,

"Many people of many nations and tolerance. 7-14-44

are led to believe the Negro is not even human. In fighting our problems or handicaps we learn tolerance. Not because of fear or force but because of patience and in hope that some day the world knows and understand that a man is a man regardless of his color or creed.

" We must overcome ignorance through education.....by better qualifying ourselves physically, mentally, spiritually financially, and in efficiency.

"We should be proud of our race because we are a mighty and powerful race. Everyone knows the strength of the Negro

Whether you are from the hills of Tennessee, the swamps of Georgia or have endured the hard life of a Miss., sharecropper .... we have tilled the soil, fed the world, helped build America to the mighty country it is.

"Yes, we are on a glorious adventure!

"The great efforts and patience of the Negro will live forever. A symbol for all nations.....our struggle through blood and sweat, wil bring tears. 7-14-44

"Yes, I am an American and proud to be one. I love the South, for that's where I am needed most. The glorious chapter of the South has yet to be written."

Mr. Shackelfords next contribution will appear in Friday's paper, July 21, 1944.

Negroes No Longer Beg For Justice - -- They Work for It

Call - Kansas City, Mo.

2-25-44

ATLANTA.— "Negroes have stopped begging and pleading for a functional justice, they have begun working for it," says Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of sociology at Atlanta University, in his article "A New Day Is Coming," published in the February issue of the International Journal of Religious Education. This new race-relations activity represents not only faith in the possibility of a more equalitarian democracy, but works toward achieving that end.

The writer considers that most significant aspect of contemporary Negro-white relations is that the usual formula of race adjustment no longer works. This he describes as going slow, taking the lesser part and hoping for the best in the long run.

New Techniques

According to Dr. Reid, the Negro peoples are challenging democracy and American whites on four major areas of social activity, which concern their personal, civil, constitutional, and public liberties, for in no one of these fields, he says, is the American Negro a full-fledged citizen of this country.

More and more Negroes are becoming allied with aggressive movements for social reform, and are making use of the courts, the vote, and lobbying to secure what they want.

Denying Negroes fundamental liberties did not grow out of the present conflict, but this problem we have dallied with or refused to handle for three quarters of a century. Because we have postponed or wished away action so long, these discriminatory practices, encrusted with usage, seriously threaten or impair our national unity at a time of war. 2-25-44

Revolution Taking Place

"It should not be frightening to realize that we are experiencing a relatively quiet revolution in Negro-white relations in the United States. This revolution is demonstrating that the status quo of race relations has never been and can never be maintained; that relations between Negroes and whites, as between any other peoples, are dynamic, not static. This revolution demands only the simple things of life—the freedom to live as a free man enjoying all the rights and privileges of a free society."

"One knows that a new day is coming when Negroes and whites can sit down in the South and plan to work together for their mutual good in ways heretofore regarded as unattainable. This new day is a day of transition in which procasting inequality."

"Experience has taught that when our sense of national unity is heightened and when our private concerns are subordinated to the shores of justice now will miss the flood-tide and reing of the peace bells will be signal for our return to narrower ways. The Negro knows that if he does not seek for the shores of justice now he will be left in the shallows grounded in the main of prejudice, discrimination, and inequality."

2-25-44

54-1944

Negroes Succeed in Georgia

News-Savannah, Ga.

BY BENJAMIN F. HUBERT

6-4-44

St. Philip's African Methodist Episcopal Church Demonstrates What Negroes Can Do. - Dr. Henry W. Murph the Dynamic Leader

One of the biggest, and many people feel, the most important jobs in America is the business of the church. It is a big undertaking to organize a group, build a place of worship, and maintain all of its many activities. The church has always been with us. Many of us probably do not pause long enough to consider what might happen if the influence of the church was lost to our daily lives. Our leading men and women are devoting much energy and time to the work of the community church.

6-4-44

The church is of primary importance to colored people. For many obvious reasons it probably means more to negroes than the church means to other race groups. The negro church represents the dreams, visions, self-denial, self-sacrifice, faith, hope, and abiding love of colored people. There are approximately 200 churches for colored people in Savannah and Chatham county. It is a real business to keep these churches alive and at work. The church buildings, many of which are small, nevertheless are an expression of the ideals of the past and present generations. They represent the negro working to improve his own spiritual life. These churches with their buildings, equipment, and their message of hope, add zest to the life of the community. The negro church building is an expression of love made visible.

St. Phillip's A. M. E. Church

St. Phillip's African Methodist Episcopal Church located on the corner of West Broad and Charles streets, easily accessible, in the heart of a densely populated section of colored people has for a long time been widely recognized and appreciated as a religious and civic center by the thinking people of Savannah. It serves as a "get-together place" for every kind of local, state, and national organization. It is one of the most beautiful and modern church buildings in Georgia.

6-4-44

The pioneering fathers who made this building a reality were years ahead of their time. The original cost of the building was $60,000. They mortgaged themselves and the good name of their children in order to have a decent place of worship. But in the depression days of the twenties and thirties this back-breaking indebtedness was the cause of much pessimism and gloom. The storm in the summer of 1940 that squashed one whole side of the building added to the already unbearable church debt.

Dr. Henry W. Murph

When Bishop William E. Fountain, the master church organizer and leader, found St. Phillips's Church at such a low ebb, he called the young dynamic Dr. Henry W. Murph and commissioned him to organize the people of the church and get on with the job. Dr. Murph, a native of Charleston, S. C., is a graduate of Oberlin University. He is also a graduate of the divinity school of Northwestern University. He holds honorary degrees from other institutions of higher learning. He had already served successfully as pastor of other churches and as professor of philosophy at Morris Brown College. By his magic touch he soon changed St. Phillip's into an enthusiastic determined organization. The church accepted his challenge. Never before in the history of Savannah has any church for negroes raised so much money in such a short time as did this congregation under Dr. Murph's inspired leadership. When he came, a little over two years ago, the debt on the building was $29,000. Today every penny of this money has been paid. In a six weeks' period ending March 26, 1944, the church raised $13,096.96. Under Dr. Murph's leadership 265 members have been added to the church making a total membership of 1,455. Three thousand six hundred dollars have been raised for education alone under his administration. A new heating system has been established in the church and a lounge is kept open daily for men in the armed forces and for strangers in our city.

6-4-44

Racial Harmony and Co-operation

The negro church is one of the best and loveliest evidences of the Christian religion at work in the South. Here in the truest sense is a realistic demonstration of how white people work together with colored people for a common objective. The negro church in Savannah and in every other section of the South reflects the devotion and sacrifice of colored people. But every church building is also a challenging example of how white and black people can and will work together. The quiet unassuming generosity of white people has helped to make these churches a reality.

Some writer says:

"And there are those who have little and give it all. These are the believers in life and the beauty of life, and their coffer is never empty."

Colored people have given much of their own small savings but right thinking white people have also done their part. They have long realized that a man happy in spirit will do a job much more efficiently and effectively than the man who has no high purpose in life. White people have, therefore, contributed generously to the negro church for the spiritual edification of colored people. It would be a splendid and helpful contribution to find out to what extent the two race groups have contributed towards the church life of negroes in the South. St. Phillip's represents the two race groups in Savannah at their best. All honor and credit go to negroes who sold the money raising idea to themselves. But such a glorious, stimulating, and inspiring triumph would have not been achieved without the encouraging and helpful advice and financial support of friends in the white group. One member of St. Phillip's Church, who has been for a long time in the employ of a certain large establishment, was heard to say to the owner-operator, "Why, yes, I always call on Mr. —— for his contribution. I have him on my list for $100 this time." Judging by the smile on the employer's face the faithful and efficient employe had little difficulty in getting the amount of money requested.

Reasoning Together

The business of production would be accelerated here in the South if in every rural community, town and urban center, there were churches that offered forward looking spiritual leadership and guidance, every day in the week. A beautiful serviceable church building for negroes, the product of the harmonious and co-operative thinking, planning, and hard work of the two race groups in every place where there is need, would be a great step forward in bringing about the world peace for which we fight. Most men realize that there can be no real lasting peace unless there is spiritual peace and satisfaction.

6-4-44

A million negroes in Georgia and other millions in the states commonly known as the South, need the spiritual guidance that comes from a well ordered church. They need the revealing touch of a church that will make the business of "working together" a real joy and happiness. This business of working together, like charity, must start at home and then spread abroad.

Some one says:

"Is not religion all deeds and all reflections? And that which is neither deed nor reflection, but a wonder and a surprise ever springing in the soul, even while the hands hew the stone or tend the loom."

The great job of the future will be to find a common plane on which all men can live and build a new world together. The negro church offers a unique and compelling challenge. There is no more inviting and appealing opportunity in the world today than the call of the negro church in the South for a well trained inspired, common-sense spiritual and business leadership.

BULLETIN TO SHOW NEGRO'S PROGRESS

News And Observer

Raleigh, N.C.

July 16, 1944

New Publication Will Picture Opportunity and Advancement in North Carolina

Data is being compiled for an official publication entitled, "The Negro in North Carolina," with the approval of governor Broughton. C. A. Irvin, public relations director of the Agricultural and Technical College of North Carolina at Greensboro, is gathering the material.

July 16, 1944

The publication will concern itself with the progress and the opportunities for the development of Negroes in North Carolina. "The State ranks foremost Negro colleges, high schools, churches, recreation, farming, residential sections and business, and is the home State of the oldest Negro medical society in the country," Irvin said in discussing his plans for the publication.

Irvin added "Whether in the ministry, the teaching profession, publishing business or any field of worthwhile endeavor you will find Negro men and women serving with credit in most of the states of our country. It will be the purpose of the publication, 'The Negro in North Carolina,' to serve as a source of authentic information with regard to what the race is doing."

Governor's Statement.

In a recent statement Governor Broughton said, "The Negroes of North Carolina, men and women, are in the old and young, have made a won derful response to every challenge that has come in this critical period. On many occasions in recent months I have publicly stated that this group of our citizens has always responded to every that has been made in civilian undertakings.

"In keeping with this spirit of the armed services are accomplishing a finer spirit of harmony and cooperation between all our citizens. Those who have struggle all that we hold dear is involved. Complete victory will be a great step forward in bringing about a better understanding and sympathy."

A copy of "The Negro in North Carolina" should write to C. A. Irvin at A. & T. College. A limited number of the pictorial bulletin dealing with the achievements of the Negro in North Carolina," will be released in a few days from the printers, will portray the united and through the herein discussed. Those of this war I feel that there is go-interested in receiving a complimentary copy of

Pleased With Progress Of American Negro

Informer — Houston, Texas
7-22-44

NASSAU, Bahamas.—(ANP)—"I was inspired by the intellectual, social and business progress that has been made by the colored people in the United States, especially in the deep, difficult South," A. F. Adderley, noted lawyer, told citizens here in comment of his recent lecturetour which carried him from Miami to New York.

"I was particularly impressed by the advanced educational facilities that have been provided for this group of people, both by the U. S. government and philanthropic organizations," he said. "The people are embracing the opportunities that have been provided for them and the amazing success they have achieved in commercial enterprises is laying the foundation on which a very fine culture is being reared." 7-22-44

Speaking mainly on subjects which pertain to youth, the lecturer addressed audiences in USO centers, YMCA groups and in New York spoke before the Harlem Bar association when he used as his subject, "The Duties and Conduct of Professional Men."

Detroit Honors Negro Culture

Daily Worker — New York, N.Y.
By MATTIELEE WOODSON

DETROIT, Mich.—A spirit of national unity was displayed at a huge open air festival recently at Brigg's stadium in honor of and recognition of the American Negro's cultural progress. 7-29-4

One of the largest inter-racial music audiences I have ever seen crowded the stadium for this inspiring evening's entertainment which should be accredited to Mr. and Mrs. Clement T. Mills, directors.

The program opened with the singing of the National Anthem, by the audience and the massed inter-racial choir, of over 1,000 voices directed by Harold Tallman of Wayne University and Marvin DuPre of the DuPre Victorian choir.

Langston Hughes, well known writer poet, and lecturer acted as master of ceremonies. A telegram of greetings from President Roosevelt was read and accepted with an enthusiastic ovation. The welcome address was given by Hon. Judge Chester P. O'Hara for Gov. Harry F. Kelly.

DON AMECHE PRESENT

The surprise of the evening was the personal appearance of Don Ameche well - known Hollywood movie star, and Rochester, starred with Jack Benny, who was appearing in Detroit at the Downtown theatre. 7-29-44

Mme. Lillian Evanti, international coloratura soprano, who has toured France, Italy Germany, Austria and South America rendered four selections.

LeRoy Smith and his popular jazz orchestra added a touch of rhythm to the festival. W. C. Handy composer of St. Louis blues, and acclaimed "father of the blues" was introduced by Dr. Leach of Flint, Mich.

Dr. Handy played the St. Louis Blues on his famous trumpet and then directed LeRoy's orchestra, which held the audience spellbound and on edge. Seventy years of colorful life and music appreciation was accorded Dr. Handy by the presentation of a scroll.

Mme. Pia Igy, leading soprano of the European Opera House added her appearance to the festival.

Lawrence Watson, concert tenor, sang Honor, Honor by Johnson and Hills of Home by Fox; accompanied by Hugh Ridout.

Richard Bonelli celebrated American baritone, of the Metropolitan Opera association of New York City, and who has appeared with the Chicago Civic Opera Company sang "Where e'er You Walk" by Handel, Gifts by Templeton, Di Provenza by Verdi La Traviata.

TALENT CONTEST 7-29-44

The three winners of the search for talent contest held in Chicago made their appearance and sang selections which won them such honors! Miss Gertrude Wilson of Detroit, sponsored by the Michigan Chronicle and student of Mrs. Celeste Cole, and member of the Robert Nolan Choir won first honors at the age of 17. and was presented a check of $300.

Miss Gladys Keyes of Indianapolis, coloratura soprano was presented with a $300 check, winning second place. Miss Pauline Winbush of Chicago, Mezzo-sprano sponsored by the Chicago Defender won third place, receiving $100.

Introduced by Hon. Cyril H. Cane Consul to Gr. Britain was Miss Portia White, Canadian contralto

7-29-44

DON AMECHE

whose American debut was made at Town Hall, New York. Special appreciation and great ovation was accorded Miss White. 7-29-44

Captain Charles B. Hall, member of the famous 99th Pursuit Squadron, has participated in 105 missions, and shot down three German planes, two on the Anzio beachhead, was interviewed by the M. C.

NEGRO-WHITE UNITY

Mr. W. Louis Davis, of Chicago, president and director of the Mid-West Musical Festival complimented the Detroit directors on their successful adventure. The final highlight of the Festival was the appearance of the famous Southernaires NBC radio artists, who thrilled the audience with their rendition of Soon I Will Be Done With the Troubles of this World and We Are Americans Too, The Rosary and Certainly, Lord. The Festival was concluded with the singing of God Bless America by the audience, assisted by the Inter-racial Massed Choir. 7-29-44

The success of the American Negro Music Festival held in Detroit, proves that unity and understanding can be achieved by peoples of Detroit, and other cities, and such cooperation as displayed at the festival will play a major role in Clarification and understanding of all races and creeds on an immediate united win the war program.

vestigated the causes and results of the 1935 riot, believes that great progress has been made in solving the racial problem of the Negro. This is proven by the fact that better jobs are being opened to Negroes, their integration into the armed forces irrespective of petty prejudices.

He concluded his remarks by saying, "if the leaders of America will acknowledge that a tremendous revolution is taking place, that social planning is necessary 7-26-44 that full employment is necessary, then the Negro will benefit."

"But if we have a depression, or inflation, it is possible that the Negro will be made the scapegoat, and thrown out of jobs, and that competition between whites and Negroes will be set up, defined in racial terms."

Sociologist Predicts Retrogression Of Negroes' Social Gains

Age — New York, N.Y.
8-26-44

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, head of the Department of Sociology at Howard University, and summer visiting professor at New York University, stated during an interview in his office, Friday, that the social problems of the Negroes are being improved through war hysteria, but will lead to frustration in peace time if their gains are not retained. He further stated that the returning soldiers will link themselves with radical and reactionary groups, "if they come back and see no fruits of their sacrifices." 8-26-44

Dr. Frazier who was a member of the Mayor's Committee that in-

54-1944

NEGRO PROGRESS FOR YEAR NOTED

Rev. Dunn Speaks to Teachers Association

Social, economic and educational progress of the Negro was noted by Rev. H. H. Dunn in his Thanksgiving Day message delivered at the annual session of the house of delegates of the Louisiana Colored State Teachers' Association and Parent-Teacher Association in Baton Rouge.

His address follows, in part:

This Thanksgiving celebration finds the Allied nations of the world on the very threshold of winning an unconditional victory from the European dictators, insuring a permanent peace and the building of a new world order.

The 14,000,000 Negroes of America are enthusiastically supporting the war effort by fighting in all branches of the service, purchasing their full quota of war bonds and working in the defense projects. It is estimated that approximately 375,000 Negroes are now serving in the armed forces, and several million are employed in defense areas.

The educational progress of the Negro has been most marked. The Crisis, official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, states that there were enrolled in 75 of the country's 109 Negro colleges 34,543 students. In addition, 39 mixed colleges, including Harvard, Yale and the University of Chicago enrolled 895 students. Bachelors, masters and professional degrees were awarded to 4092. The curricula of the Negro institutions of learning throughout the country were geared to the war effort.

The Julius W. Rosenwald Fund, Edwin R. Embree, Chicago, president, reports that $1,615,513 has been spent during the year for its educational and race relations program. Of this sum $617,000 was granted to Dillard university of New Orleans in completing its $3,000,000 endowment fund.

The United Negro College Fund, Inc., representing 27 Negro colleges, is now engaged in a national appeal for $1,500,000. The committee reports that $700,000 of this amount has been raised during the year, $200,000 of which was raised by Negroes. President F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee, is president of the fund. Walter Hoving is national chairman and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is chairman of the national advisory committee.

M. S. Davage, Nashville, executive secretary, department of educational institutions for Negro Methodist churches, states that there are 5000 students enrolled in these institutions with a teaching force of 400. Meharry Medical college, Nashville, Tenn., has an endowment of $4,300,000.

The American Missionary Association, New York City, the Rev. F. L. Brownlee, secretary, supports six colleges in the South and 16 secondary and elementary schools, with an annual appropriation of $361,222.71, an enrollment of 5529 and teaching staff of 310. The sum of $30,000 was expended during the year in support of the race relations program under the direction of Dr. Charles S. Johnson.

Dillard university, Albert W. Dent, president, states that the enrollment of the school is 262 with a faculty and staff of 42, not including Flint-Goodridge hospital. The annual budget is $200,000. During the year an endowment fund of $3,000,000 was completed, and an appropriation of $63,000 was secured from the federal works agency for enlarging the women's dormitory to house student nurses.

Xavier university, Sister Mary Frances, dean, states that the enrollment is 565, with a faculty of 62, exclusive of those on leave serving in the armed forces. Eighty-nine students are enrolled in the war production training unit; and 700 students and former students are in the armed forces.

Southern university, Scotlandville, Dr. Felton G. Clark, president, states that 863 students are enrolled and that the faculty and teaching staff number 121. Seven hundred students are in the armed services. The appropriation for the next biennium is $1,276,976, which means a yearly appropriation of $606,988; $415,988 of which sum comes from the state Legislature.

Leland college, Baker, La., Dr. J. M. Frazier, president, has an enrollment of 1039. Fifty-six students were awarded baccalaureate degrees. The school is supported by the Baptists of the state.

The Negro schools of the state, under the leadership of Superintendent J. E. Coxe and the immediate direction of J. E. Williams, state supervisor of Negro education, have made substantial progress during the year. The enrollment in the first through seventh grades is 146,458. Enrollment in the high schools is 16,729. There are 4327 teachers, an increase of 208 over last year's record. Total expenditures by the state were $5,000,000.

The community suffered a great loss in the passing of two educational leaders in the public school system, Superintendent Arthur J. Tete, and Director of Evening Schools Arthur Scott.

The newly elected superintendent, F. Gordon Eberle, Assistant Superintendent Ernest O. Becker, and Director of Evening Schools O. Perry Walker have the confidence and support of the community. One new elementary school has been added to Negro schools, making a total of 28, with an enrollment of 18,055. The four high schools have an enrollment of 2144, and the evening schools, 1122. The total school enrollment in Negro schools is 22,331. All schools are giving hearty support to the war effort.

The Negroes throughout the country have made substantial progress along social and economic lines. The sum of $28,000,000 has been spent locally on low rent housing projects of which two-thirds was expended for Negroes; and plans have been announced by James P. Brodtmann, chairman, housing authority of New Orleans, involving the expenditure of $20,000,000 for expanding such projects in the postwar era.

Negro churches, without regard to denominational affiliation, have assisted greatly in keeping up the morale of the armed forces by furnishing their quota of chaplains and fostering the sale of war bonds.

The churches are now shifting their programs to meet the needs of the returning soldiers, much altered by contact with people of various traditions, customs, and forms of government.

As the kind of peace is being considered and as the new world order is being planned, may we all now sincerely pray at this Thanksgiving that the principle of justice and the Gospel of Love will so direct the larger nations of the world, that they might give all racial minorities, equal economic education, religious, and political opportunities to work out their own destinies.

1844 and 1944

Amsterdam News 6-3-44

There is nothing like the alembic of time, to soothe the passions and give us patience with the singular happenings and contradictions of this world. Suppose for a moment we compare the Negro a century ago with his present condition in America. In 1844, the best thought of America including the Christian Church was strongly entrenched behind slavery. Most men believed that the Negro was constitutionally inferior; that he had "no rights which white men were bound to respect." The new abolitionists were in disrepute. Men like Frederick Douglass and William Wells Brown were young and untried and just beginning their careers. There had of course been some examples of Negro manhood: the fighting in the Revolutionary War, and in the war of 1812. Emancipation had released most of the slaves, but not all, in the Northern states. Nevertheless, the plight of the free Negroes was desperate, and there could scarcely have been in any one's mind at that time, the vision of what we see today. Today the American Negro is by no means free; he is still in the mass, poor and ignorant; and yet there is probably scarcely an American who can doubt but that within measurable time, the American Negro is going to achieve full equality and citizenship in the United States. Negroes sit on the bench and judge their fellow citizens, white and black; they plead before the courts, including the Supreme Court; they sit as members of legislature; they hold offices of various sorts; but more than that, their cultural status, their outlook, their degree of civilization, is such that more and more they must be taken into account. No one talks or writes of the United States today and ignores the tenth of its citizenship which is of Negro descent. If this has happened in a hundred years, a small space of time in the history of mankind, to what can we look forward in another century?